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A BRIEF ON THE MODES OF PROVING THE FACTS MOST FREQUENTLY IN ISSUE OR COLLATERALLY IN QUESTION, ON THE TRIAL OF CIVIL OR CRIMINAL CASES. By Austin Abbott. Second and enlarged edition by the Publishers' Editorial Staff. The Lawyers Co-operative Publishing Company, Rochester, N. Y. 1901. pp. xxii, 653. 8vo.

This volume is a companion-piece to Abbott's Trial Brief in Civil Cases before a Jury, recently reviewed in these pages. As that volume is intended as a ready reference manual on questions of practice and procedure likely to arise on a jury trial, so the present volume fills a similar function with respect to modes of proving facts. It is of course impossible to make such a work exhaustive. It is therefore confined to such facts as in the judgment of the author and editors most frequently call for proof in judicial proceedings. The plan and contents of the volume are somewhat suggestive of an enlarged commonplace book. The subjects are arranged alphabetically, and hence are readily accessible in the hurry and confusion of a court trial. Each proposition is sustained by authorities, which are in many instances apparently exhaustive. The scope of the work has been considerably enlarged in the new edition by adding new matter and later authorities to the old text, and also by the insertion of several new chapters. The work seems to be thoroughly practical, and will be found extremely useful to every trial lawyer.

A CONCISE TREATISE ON THE LAW OF WILLS. By William Herbert Page, of the Columbus (Ohio) Bar, Professor of Law in the Ohio State University. Cincinnati, O.: W. H. Anderson & Co.; 1901. One volume, pp. xxxi, 1172. 8 vo.

This volume, in keeping with its title, is a concise treatise on the law of wills including collateral questions of probate and administration—subjects too large for other than concise treatment in a single volume. It seems well suited to what was doubtless its primary purpose, namely, as a text book for students. It is something more, however, than an elementary book. The author has borne in mind the needs of the practitioner, and has done good, honest work. The book seems to cover the whole field, and practitioners will find it useful and helpful. It will prove especially valuable as an addendum to Jarman's incomparable treatise, since the author has paid especial attention to the recent adjudications upon the subject.